JUNE 7, 1770. NUMBER 994.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THE

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

From the GAZETTEER.

THE late determination in the *House of Commons*, touching America, is not so generally understood as to render an explanation of it unnecessary. It may be conceived that relief has been given to the complaints of our colonists, from whence the natural conclusion will be that they ought to be satisfied. That every man may be enabled to judge how far this is true I shall beg leave to recall to your minds the grievances of America, and to state the late resolution in the *House of Commons*; from which it will appear whether, in any degree, those grievances have been redressed. The colonies then complain that they have had their property granted away, contrary to the fundamental rights of British subjects, without the consent of themselves or of their representatives, by sundry acts, but especially by one of the 7th of this reign, imposing duties on tea, glass, paper, and paint. That their houses, locks, &c. were laid open to something worse than a general warrant; namely, to the will and pleasure of every officer or servant in the customs. That their property in trade is rendered absolutely uncertain, by the establishment of a Board of Commissioners of Customs, with all the odious and oppressive powers of antient, with Vice Admiralty courts, having a jurisdiction subversive of the first principles of justice, and of the established laws of the realm, from the decision being left to a *partial* judge, without a jury, and by the highest encouragement being given to informers and custom-house officers, with an absolute security, *by law*, from any punishment, should their informations or seizures be ever so false and detrimental, of which I will venture to say that there is not, in the most despotick country on earth, an establishment at once so cruel and unjust. Besides these general grievances there are some which are local, yet consequentially affect the whole; and are equally destructive of freedom, humanity, and justice. These are the suspension of the legislative power of the Assembly of New York, for not obeying an arbitrary mandate, though it is plain that no Assembly can be free which is subject to any controul whatever, but that of the people at large, by whom, and for whom, they were constituted; the extension and revival of an obsolete and arbitrary act of Henry VIII. for trial of treason, &c. to the province of Massachusett's Bay; the quartering troops in Boston against law, and raising the military above the civil power. The Americans were fully sensible how fatal every one of these measures was to the dearest rights of themselves and of their children, but as they knew how many prejudices prevailed against them in this country they confined their solicitations to the *repeal* of the last revenue act; and as the Board of Commissioners, and Vice Admiralty courts, with all their dreaded train of arbitrary powers, grew chiefly on that act, they had the justest reason to hope that the abolition of them would follow that repeal. With such a consequence, this single repeal, though it would not have entirely redressed their grievances, would have given them great satisfaction; and for the rest, they would have trusted to the wisdom, humanity, and justice, of their parent state. The colonies, therefore, associated against this act, and all their orders for goods were on condition it was repealed. In consequence of this, the merchants and traders of London petitioned for a *repeal of that act*. Now what has the House of Commons done? They have determined to amend the act, by taking off the duties on paper, glass, and paint, only. In every other respect, the act remains as before. It is therefore plain that this measure does NOT relieve the commerce of this country, agreeable to the prayer of the merchants, nor redress any one grievance of which America complains. The merchants cannot, in consequence of it, ship one shilling's worth of the goods ordered; and the Americans are left to groan under every oppression which they felt before. But it will be said, there is some alleviation given in the quantum of the tax. The produce of the whole duties in this act amounts to about 13,000 l. a year; of this 9000 l. arises from the tea, the article which is left unrepealed. The reduction of the revenue from 13 to 9000 l. is then the whole operation of this amendment. Neither is this saving any thing to our colonies, because they had determined not to take those articles; and, therefore, the next year's duty on them would have been very inconsiderable. I have thought it necessary to explain this matter to the publick, that, as I know the Americans will persevere in their refusal to take our manufactures until their grievances are *really* redressed, they may not suffer in the opinion of their fellow subjects here, from a misrepresentation of their having been already relieved. JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

BOSTON, *May* 7.

WE have the pleasure to assure the publick that our friend James Otis, Esq; has already received very great benefit by his tour in the country, and that there is the most agreeable prospect of his perfectly recovering his usual state of health. This intelligence must afford particular satisfaction to all the friends of America, as the loss of that Gentleman's health had been principally, if not altogether, owing to his unremitted and strenuous exertions in the cause of American liberty.

The goods lately imported from London contrary to agreement are reshipping, with all possible despatch, on board the Lydia, Captain Scott, who will sail in two or three days. The meeting of the trade stands adjourned to Wednesday next, nine o'clock, at Faneuil Hall.

At the meeting of the body of the trade, and others, in Faneuil Hall, on Saturday last, a letter was sent in by one of the importers, offering to set up two ships in town, if his goods might be admitted to be sold; but the publick spirited tradesmen rejected it with contempt, alleging that they chose rather to be out of business than have it at the expense, or risk, of the liberty of their country.

May 14. Letters from New York and Philadelphia, intimating, it has been reported in those capitals that the merchants of this town determined to break through their agreement and import fall goods, notwithstanding the continuance of the tea duty, we can assure the publick that nothing can be farther from truth, nor has the spirit of the trade at any time been more determined. The bulk of the goods which came contrary to agreement, though shipped by persons who had not signed, are now put on board the Lydia, Captain Scott, and do not fill the hold by a fourth part. No one besides the old importers has yet had the stupidity to act so much in opposition to the sense of their country as to persist in violation of its unanimous resolution. We believe that our trade with Great Britain will not be opened until the whole of the revenue acts are repealed.

NEW YORK, *May* 14.

IT being publickly known here that Nathaniel Rogers (one of the Boston merchants, who has all along refused to come into the non importation agreement) was in town, and it being suspected that his design in visiting this city was to use his endeavours to prevail on the merchants here to break through and put an end to their agreement, his effigy was exhibited (last Thursday evening) hanging on a gallows, with labels on the back and breast of it, expressing his crime. It was attended by some thousand spectators, who after parading through part of the city went from the coffee-house to his lodgings about nine o'clock, in order to pay their respects to himself, in which they were disappointed, as he dined out of town, and had not yet returned. They then proceeded through several of the principal streets to the Common, where the effigy and gallows were committed to the flames, amidst the joyful acclamations of the people, who immediately after dispersed, and returned to their respective homes. The whole was conducted with such good order and decorum that not the least mischief was done. About twelve o'clock a number of persons called at his lodgings again (to which he had not then returned, as he had received intimation of what had passed in the city) and left a letter, which was soon after forwarded to him. Upon the receipt of it (we are informed) he immediately ordered a servant, about two o'clock in the morning, to bring out his carriage and baggage, and decamped for Boston. The following is a copy of the letter which Rogers received.

New York, *May* 10, 1770. *Ten o'clock at night.*

NATHANIEL ROGERS,

"Whereas you have hitherto acted in opposition to your fellow merchants of the town of Boston (who, actuated by principles of liberty, did voluntarily enter into an agreement not to import goods from Great Britain until the American grievances were redressed) and as you have by such your infamous conduct rendered yourself obnoxious to the respectable inhabitants of this city, a great number of them called at your lodgings this evening to know the reasons for your conduct in this matter; and as they had not the pleasure of seeing you they take this opportunity to inform you that it is their pleasure you depart this city within twenty four hours from this time, or you may depend upon being visited in a more disagreeable manner, by

THE SONS OF LIBERTY."

May 21. Thursday last the 16th regiment of his Majesty's forces, which had been quartered in the Jerseys, arrived in this city, where they are placed in the room of the 16th, lately gone to Pensacola. We hear one of the regiments from Boston is daily expected to replace them in New Jersey.

Friday last there was a meeting of a numerous body of the merchants and traders in this city, to debate on the subject matter of importation of goods from Great Britain, when we hear nothing more was finally agreed on than to wait a few weeks longer, in hopes of hearing the duty on tea would also be repealed, and therefore no orders to be given until further advices arrive.

The following is the postscript of a letter from a Gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated the 26th of March.

"I had forgot, when I concluded this letter, to tell you that large quantities of goods have been lately shipped, and are now daily shipping, for Virginia, Maryland, Rhode Island, Boston, and Montreal, which will doubtless circulate all through the colonies. The greatest part of what are shipped, and shipping, are by strangers, unaccustomed to the trade; so that unless the old traders should order goods, the trade will, of course, circulate through a new channel."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

MONDAY last the General Assembly of this province met, and yesterday adjourned to the 17th of September next.

Extract of a letter from London.

"The conversation now is that it is under the contemplation of the Treasury to come into an accommodation with the East India company, as to the duty on tea, in the following manner: It is proposed to repeal the statute which allows a *drawback* of fivepence halfpeny a pound on tea shipped to North America, and to repeal the act which imposes a duty of threepence in the pound, *payable in America*; by which the revenue will be benefited fourpence halfpeny in the pound, and a commercial expedient be adopted for the total repeal of the American revenue act."

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 10.

"I wrote you, *viâ* New York, advising how doubtful it was whether the revenue acts would be repealed. Now can inform you, for certain, that the duty will not be taken off teas; therefore no goods will be shipped this spring to Philadelphia or New York. The Boston people are shipping great quantities of all sorts of merchandise, amongst which a large quantity of tea."

Extract of a letter from Ireland.

"I hope the prudent steady conduct of many in your city and province will counterbalance the imprudent fury, zeal, and mad declamations, made by others, in abuse of the word LIBERTY; and that, through your moderation, a repeal of those disagreeable acts will be obtained. The Earl of Hillsborough having been at his estate, near this place, lately, told me he always looked on the revenue acts as anticommercial, and would use all his powers to have them repealed; and, from the tenour of his conversation, it appeared the moderation of many in your province would facilitate that acceptable service.

"Whilst unconstitutional or oppressive revenue acts continue, if they had an effect to excite a spirit of frugality and good economy, and thereby decline the use of luxurious importations, it would tend to strengthen the envied rising greatness of your extensive country; and by confining yourselves, in a great measure, to your own produce, and the income of your own estates, remote, in time, a friendship, and intercourse of commerce, could, in any terms, by the mother country. All fierce, angry, hostile spirits, only defeat their own views, and protract the reconciliation so ardently wished on both sides."

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 19.

"Politicks run very high, but no change in the Ministry is likely to take place at present. I have nothing particular to say upon the subject; but what you will see in the patriotic prince, Lord Chatham, in all whose actions may be seen the expiring efforts of a man panting after popularity, has declared in favour of the remonstrants, and it is said has offered to present the Welch minister remonstrance (should its inhabitants draw up one) with his own hands. An anecdote, which I heard of him last week, may perhaps make you smile: Lord Chatham having been uncommonly warm upon some subject in the House of Peers, Lord Mansfield motioned several times that Chatham might be committed to the Tower. At length, towards the close of the evening, that noble veteran, being seized with a fit of the gout, rose from his seat and informed their Lordships of his unfortunate case; adding, at the same time, that, as he was inclined to sleep, he should be glad to have their Lordships sentiments, or whether he should repair to his lodgings in Pall-mall, or to the new room which the Noble Lord in the Chair had kindly provided for him."

Extract of another letter from London, *of the same date.*

"The colonists have shewn a propah spirit in opposing the injudicious measures of arbitrary power. Their firmness is now to be tried. The duty on tea, which is the stumbling block in the way of an accommodation, is not taken off with the other duties, the consequence of which is a stagnation of commerce, at least with your province; but in some other provinces there are more exceptions in their agreements against importation, which creates some kind of trade from hence with America."

Extract of letter from London, *March* 22.

"Politicks engage universal attention; and whilst some are contending on one side, and some on the other, the state seems to be like a house unhappily divided against itself. All the counties that have so lately petitioned the Throne, to no purpose, are now for remonstrating, after the spirited example set before them by the Livery of London; so that matters will soon come to a crisis, that must be either favourable to liberty or friendly to monarchy and oppression. And all this, perhaps, can only be determined by means of a *civil war*. Such then being the true state of the case, you need not be surprized at the superficial attention that has been paid to the petitions from America. Were there less confusion here, no doubt your complaints would have met with a more candid hearing. Your friends, however, hope that you will continue firm in your resolution of not importing the British manufactures. And you cannot think how pleased they were to hear of a vessel's returning, a few weeks since, from Boston to Bristol, laden with goods; for you must know the Ministry had just before plumed themselves, not a little, with the notion of the inhabitants of New England in general breaking through their engagements with respect to non importation. Consequently they are now proportionably discouraged at the event above mentioned, insomuch that it is by some thought the tea act will yet be repealed in the course of this session."

Extract of a letter from a principal house in London, *to their friend in* Philadelphia, *March* 23.

"The duty on tea not being repealed, we have sent the Pennsylvania packet with such articles only as your patriots have allowed to be imported, being unwilling to detain her longer, as there are no good grounds to expect further redress this sessions; although many people have entertained sanguine hopes that before the House breaks up the duty on tea will be taken off, for the accommodation of the East India company."

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 24.

"Several petitions are presented to the House of Commons to take off the restriction on shipping corn out of the kingdom, and the House have appointed a committee to report on the state of that article. By the next packet I shall send you the resolutions of the Commons on this important point, and in the mean time I think it would be best for you to be cautious how you speculate in that article."

By the other letters from England, in general, we learn that the people were greatly dissatisfied with the reception of the remonstrance, &c. of the Lord Mayor and Livery of London by his Majesty. That the Ministry were like to be continued. That some regiments were ordered up from different parts of the country, in order, it was said, to be ready, in case any outrages should be committed on the releasement of Mr. Wilkes, though it was thought that they were intended as a check on the proceedings of the city of London, &c. That things seemed to be in the utmost confusion all over the country, the consequences of which the most thinking people were very apprehensive of. And that it was the opinion of the fairest and most judicious friends of America that should the colonies strictly persevere in their agreement of non importation, for another year, every thing would be settled to their liking.

Extract of a letter from London.

"Our friend Mr. West has just given the finishing stroke to a most excellent piece of painting. The subject is the death of General WOLFE, in the moment of victory. It is a masterly performance, and is strongly expressive of the delicacy and purity of his genius."

NEWBERN, *May* 18.

ON Monday last, at the Superiour Court held for this district, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, and the assistant Judges, came on a trial of great importance to the wellbeing of this country. The action was brought by Mr. Bernard Parkingson, plaintiff. The action was brought against the Justices of Craven county, defendants, for an assault and battery, and false imprisonment, for their having, at their quarter sessions held for the said county, committed the said Parkingson for 24 hours, for a very high insult and contempt of the court. A demurrer to the proceedings of this action was entered by the defendants attorney. Very eminent counsel appeared for the plaintiff, and every argument suggested that could possibly tend to induce the court to be of opinion that this action would lie against the Justices; but the Judges were unanimously of opinion to the contrary, and many authorities were produced to shew that it is a daring attempt even to bring such an action. As many irregularities in the inferiour courts of this province are committed by persons whose principles are repugnant to subordination, a precedent is now set that may have a very great tendency to protect the authority and dignity of his Majesty's courts of justice, and to keep within due bounds such unruly members of society.

LONDON, *April* 1.

COPIES of a circular order from the Grand Seignior, for the observation of a day of humiliation, throughout all the provinces of his empire, in consequence of the uncommon success of his enemies, have lately been published, in which the strictest abstinence is enjoined to all true Mussulmen. The Mufti, and those belonging to the church, were to appear dressed as penitents, and in all publick places to implore the assistance of the Almighty. At Mecca the sepulchral urn of Mahomet was to be exposed to the people, with very singular ceremonies. The inhabitants and pilgrims were to march six times round the urn, singing in a doleful manner the song of calamity; a solemn and general procession, of twenty five miles round, was to conclude the whole, in the following order. 1. Six hundred persons clothed in habits stained with blood, their heads uncovered, their feet naked, bearing urns filled with the bones of the dead, armed with broken spears, bows, arrows, &c. 2. Three hundred penitents in garments covered with blood and ashes, making loud lamentations, beating their breasts, &c. 3. Six hundred men naked from the head to the middle, flashing their shoulders and sides with branches of thorns, until their blood runs down to the ground. 4. The urn of the prophet, born by Spahis without turbans, surrounded by thirty Pachas, with drawn scimiters in their hands, to assassinate on the spot whoever should have the presumption to regard with an irreligious eye the ashes of Mahomet, and to throw their bodies immediately to the dogs for food. 5. At every fifth part of a mile they cut the throat of a Jew, and slay an ass; so that during the procession one hundred and twenty five Jews, and as many asses, are left on the road, bathed in their blood. 6. Thirty Pachas defiled with the blood of the Jews, bearing horse whips, with which they continually strike the ground, in order to raise the dust. 7. Three hundred Janizaries, with staves, entreating mercy of God. 8. The Vizir, with a sky coloured turban, mounted on a lame jack ass, which he continually strikes on the head with a bulrush, crying, *Pardon, O Lord, my ingratitude!* 9. A chest filled with gold, which is distributed to the poor. 10. The solemnity is closed with a great multitude, hermits, penitents, &c. who cut themselves with knives, and invoke the Deity to [illegible] power over their enemies.

Lord Rose will be in town the week after the prorogation of Parliament.

Several large mooring chains and swivels are now fabricating at Woolwich, to be shipped for Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

On Saturday a great number of extra caulkers and riggers were taken into pay at Portsmouth, to expedite the fitting out several men of war.

We have received several accounts of the pitiful procession of the patriots to the Lord Mayor's dinner. One correspondent observes, that all the interest of our *worthy Lord Mayor*, and his numerous associates, could not, by their puffing advertisements and hand bills, muster up more than *twenty four freeholders* to take in procession. He thinks they ought to have been that exact number of rebellion *forty five*; but for fear the world, from their number, may conceive that they were *four and twenty fiddlers all in a row*, he assures them that most of them, to his knowledge, were *publicans*, and, he believes, *sinners*."

Sunday morning a young Lady, not far from the Royal Exchange, was found hanging in her bedchamber, supposed to be occasioned by a young Gentleman's being forbidden her father's house who had kept her company some time.

Upwards of one hundred different lottery schemes have been sent in to the Premier for his approbation; but not one is yet fixed upon, owing to his business being so much engrossed by parliamentary business.

It is said that above three fourths of even the domestick servants of a certain personage are, at this time, Scotch.

They write from Constantinople that they had just received the disagreeable news of twenty five sail of Turkish transports being lost in a storm, on the Black Sea.

It is reported that some of the Russian fleet are arrived at the island of Chio, in the Archipelago.

They write from Leghorn that a violent dysentery had lately broke out on board the Russian ships of war, which greatly thinned their respective crews.

We are well informed that the Court of France has declared that they will not interfere in the dispute between the Turks and the Russians.

It is said Lord Chatham is in possession of some papers of great consequence, communicated to him from the East Indies, relative to the unnatural machinations of the French at the Courts of three powerful Princes of that country.

By an account of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, which has been laid before the supporters of the Bill of Rights, it appears that there have been paid by the voluntary subscriptions of that society,

To Mr. Wilkes for his support,		1000	0 0
To him for his first fine,		500	0 0
To the expences of his three last elections for Middlesex,		1[illegible]	19 10
To compromise 2434l. 7s. 8d. of his debts,		4198	13 2
		7403	13 0
Debts of Mr. Wilkes remaining still to be compounded,		5445	16 2
And a second fine to be paid of		500	0 0
		5945	16 2

We are assured, from the best authority, that it was last night resolved, in council, in case any more remonstrances should be presented to the King to give them the same reception as that of Westminster; which was taking it, and, without perusing it, delivering it to the Lord in waiting.

Some politicians give out that the remonstrance from Westminster will meet with very different treatment from that of the city of London; the one being the resolution of the Livery, assembled in Common Hall, by virtue of precepts from the Lord Mayor, and presented by him and the Sheriffs; the other the resolution of a meeting, summoned by advertisements without name, and presented by private Gentlemen, without any magistrate or officer to give it authority.

Their Majesties both did the Dutchess of Northumberland the honour of sending her congratulations on her late narrow escape from shipwreck; the King by message, and the Queen in her own hand writing.

We hear that all the regiments in England, both horse and foot, will be reviewed by his Majesty the ensuing summer.

Yesterday a bet of one thousand guineas to one hundred was offered, at a coffeehouse not far from St. James's, that a popular patriot will be one of the Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Extract of a letter from Chelmsford, *March* 30.

"At our assizes one Jew woman, and ten men, were sentenced to be hanged.

"The following letter was ready to be sent by the Grand Jury; but the Court and Judge waiting for the remainder of the bills found, in the hurry the jury went therewith, and by the court were discharged before completed.

To Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD, *Bart. one of the representatives of the county.*

"We the Grand Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy, and others, freeholders of the county of Essex, assembled this 28th day of March, 1770, at the assizes held at Chelmsford, in and for the said county, take this opportunity to testify our entire approbation of your late conduct as our representative in Parliament, and more especially at this critical time of anarchy and confusion, instigated by a combination of artful, ill designing men, supported by mobs, riots, and disturbers of the publick tranquillity, to the hazard of our lives, liberties, and properties, the total subversion of all law, and imminent danger of our excellent constitution.

"Sorry we are to find you are not supported by your colleque, our other representative, who, swerving from his duty in general to his King and Country, but more particularly to us his constituents, is not entitled to our present or future regard, and which he, by his improper conduct, has so justly forfeited.

"We beg, Sir, you will persevere steadily to support all lawful authority constitutionally exerted, by maintaining our civil and religious liberties as established by the glorious Revolution, and supported ever since, and in a more especial manner by the family and Prince now on the throne (whom God long preserve) whose virtues exceed even all Princes his predecessors, and who, from his own motive, has enlarged the salaries, and made the judges of the law independent of the Crown.

"May these fomenters of the national disturbances meet with equal punishments, proportionable to their high crimes, and adequate to their deserts."

April 3. It is said a petition will in a few days be presented to the Lord Mayor, to call another Common Hall, when a motion will be made for an inquiry into the conduct of the courts of assistants of those companies who have publickly declared war, as it were, against the chief magistrate, and how far the power of the Lord Mayor extends with regard to calling the Livery together in Common Hall.

Great bets are laid that a certain popular Gentleman will not leave his present abode on the 18th of this month. It is not imagined he will be detained upon any political account, but from the asperity of some principal creditors, who will not hearken to any terms for compounding their debts; so that unless subscriptions come in very fast there is a probability that the above mentioned day will not be celebrated as a jubilee by the sons of liberty.

It is said that Lord Chatham has declared he will pay the remainder of Mr. Wilkes's debts, and that the *patriot* shall not continue in jail a moment longer than his time, although he should be obliged to sell his set of horses to redeem him.

The detainers lodged against Mr. Wilkes, in the King's Bench, amount at present to no more than between 15 and 1600l.

We are informed that the enlargement of Mr. Wilkes will be demanded immediately after sunset on Tuesday the 17th instant, according to an ancient custom in the King's Bench prison.

It is whispered that a fresh prosecution will be commenced against a popular patriot in the month of May, on an old subject.

GLASGOW, *April* 5.

From our correspondent at London, *March* 30.

ON Monday complaint was made to the House of a printed paper, entitled *The Whisperer*, No. 5th and 6th; which being read, it was resolved that the said paper is a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, most insolently affronting and calumniating his Majesty and his Royal Family, presuming even to throw out menaces against the King, endeavouring to create in his Majesty a distrust of his people, as well as to alienate the affection of the people from his Majesty, and tending to excite the most dangerous attempts against his Majesty's person, and against the present happy establishment of the government of these kingdoms in his Majesty's illustrious house; and ordered that the said resolution be communicated to the Lords at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto. The House also resolved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his Attorney General to prosecute the author or authors, the printer or printers, and the publisher or publishers, of the said scandalous, false, and seditious libel, in order that they be brought to condign punishment.

"On Tuesday a conference of the Lords and Commons was held in the Painted Chamber, when the paper entitled The Whisperer, No. 5th and 6th, and the resolutions of the Commons thereon, were communicated to their Lordships.

"On Wednesday Mr. Vice Chamberlain reported to the House of Commons that their address of Monday last concerning The Whisperer, No. 5th and 6th, had been presented to his Majesty, and that directions were to be given as desired by the said address."

Some few inconsistencies in the conduct of Lord CHATHAM.

THE excise scheme was the most pernicious, abominable oppression, and unconstitutional tax, that was ever laid upon a country; this was bellowed out in the year 1734. A few years afterwards the same Gentleman declared that no tax could be more equal, more easy to the subject, and more proper to answer the ends of legal government, than an excise.

Sir Robert Walpole was the most corrupt, ignorant, and dangerous Minister, that ever oppressed this country. My Lord Chatham had the honour to be one of the hounds that hunted him down. Lord Chatham now openly owns that Sir Robert Walpole was one of the best Ministers that ever guided the councils of a nation.

In the year 1757, or thereabouts, this consistent politician insisted that England could not, and ought not to send one single man into Germany, that grave of Englishmen. In about a year's time he sent into that very country no less than 20,000 men, and declared in the House of Commons that America would be conquered in Germany.

His usual discourse was the praise of temperance, to recommend economy in family expenses, to rail at luxury, to cry out that a fowl and a shoulder of mutton, with independency, was superiour to all the luxury in the world; notwithstanding all this, he accepted from the Crown a pension of 3000 l. per annum.

To excuse this step to the publick, he sold all his carriage horses, by auction, except one. A certain wag, since dead, invited him to mount his sole horse, and shew the old city custom of jumping (horse and all) into a large bowl of cream, on My Lord Mayor's day.

His Lordship has since changed his mind with respect to horses and carriages; he has now plenty of both. The man that would once keep but one horse has now at least above twenty, at a time of life too when they can serve only for parade.

I will not vouch for this next piece of consistency; he has a very puny stomach, and yet contrives to sit down sometimes, by himself, to about 50 or 60 roasted chickens.

From The GAZETTEER.

To the PRINTER.

COULD a man entirely divest himself of all regard for his country, it would be matter of amusement to him to observe the different effect which the approach of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement out of prison has upon different people. The needy and the desperate, who have nothing to fear, and every thing to hope for, from a civil commotion, wait with impatience for the happy moment, and expect that he will put himself at the head of the mob, as Nicholas Rienzo (a man of the same popular talents, and enterprising ambition) did at Rome, and drive all the Nobility out of the city, establish a democratical form of government, and cause himself to be elected Tribune of the people. Others, who have made use of Mr. Wilkes merely as a puppet, and played him off occasionally, to promote their own views of interest and ambition, are afraid when they get him home that he will lose all his entertaining qualities; and prove like Punch, which an honest Irishman purchased at a puppet show for his wit and humour, a mere piece of lumber, *siculneus, et inutile lignum*. There are others, who are zealous and envious of his popularity, and afraid that he will make too triumphant an entry into the city, on the shoulders of the greasy rabble. Of this temper is Taycho, the very Quixote of modern politicians, who eyes him askance, with all the anxiety of a suspicious rival, engaged in the same enterprise, and devoted to the same mistress. All his speeches breathe the genuine spirit of daring, and prove what dangers and difficulties he is ready to undergo, to vindicate his claim to the obstinate fair one. The other day, in a large assembly, he flung down his gauntlet; and thus, in the true language of romance, proclaimed the praises of his mistress, and his own attachment and loyalty to her:

"I Don Taycho Furibo del Puntento am ready to maintain, against all opposers, that popularity, of whom I profess myself the true and faithful Knight, is the only idol worthy to be adored; for whose sake I am ready to revile the King, insult the legislature, spirit up the people to rebellion, and strike the dagger to the heart of my mother country. For her sake too I will encounter more perils than John Wilkes, or any other valourous Knight has hitherto done; I shall glory to have my ears nailed to the pillory, to be shut up in an enchanted castle, or to have my head severed from my body. I shall"——Here his brother Gawkee pulled him down, and so put an end to a speech which filled the whole house with astonishment and indignation. Some persons thought him stark staring mad, fitter for a strait waistcoat and a dark room than the illustrious assembly which he infected with his wild, seditious, declamatory nonsense. Others were of opinion that pride, passion, and poverty, had driven him to desperation; and that he was resolved to push matters to the last extremity, in hopes of repairing his shattered finances. There is undoubtedly much truth in this conjecture, and it accounts in some measure for his conduct, which must otherwise appear as absurd and preposterous as it is confessedly base and wicked. He has no means of forcing himself into office but by raising a popular cry in his favour, which cannot be done any way so certainly as by following the direction of the Roman satirist, *dak aliquid brevibus Gyaris, vel carcere dignum*.

Accordingly we hear him maintaining doctrines of the most dangerous nature to society, and destructive of all order and government, in hopes of provoking the Ministry to send him to prison. He seems to court *persecution* with as much zeal as Jack *in the Tale of a Tub*, who ran up and down beseeching every person he met to treat him ill: "Pray, good Christians, tweak me by the nose; for God's sake, lay a comfortable thwack upon these poor shoulders." And when he had thus got himself soundly beaten, away he ran to his party, snivelling and complaining what he was *forced* to endure for the *good of the cause*.

It is impossible for the ingenuity of the Devil himself to contrive any thing more distressing to Administration than this unfair and iniquitous behaviour of Taycho. If they resent the insolence and acrimony of his language, which borders upon treason itself, and send him to the Tower, it is the very thing in the world that he wishes: He has no other way of tripping up Wilkes's heels, and outstripping him in the favour of the mob. May I add too, that he had no other chance of getting his debts paid, and of being once more in an easy and comfortable situation. On the other hand, if they take no notice of his factious and turbulent humour, it will encourage him to proceed from bad to worse; and, like a hardened malefactor, who has been unexpectedly reprieved from the gallows, he will become more eager to commit the *Crime*, and perhaps greater enormities. In short, I look upon Taycho in the same light with a desperate gamester, who has lost every shilling he was worth in the world; and with a rashness unknown to the most barbarous nations, who only *set* their wives and children, he is ready to *stake his very skin*, and to *set his head and four quarters to the hangman*, if he should happen to *throw out* once more.

OLD SLYBOOTS.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE liberty of insulting is become so shamefully prevalent that I have often observed, with concern, the slights and disrespect so frequently shewn to our mild, our benevolent, and amiable sovereign, who, from his numberless virtues in private life, I may, nay I will, style the best of men; and I shall further add, that his example is a reproof to all licentiousness, and, if followed, would mend both the mind and manners of those who take to themselves the right of insulting.

I have often, in my serious moments of reflection, considered the situation of a King as very far from enviable: Denied the common privilege of resenting injuries, which if offered to the meanest subject they have a power in themselves to chastise, and under the sacred name of liberty, they run into the greatest indecencies, and incontestibly prove the force of this observation, that liberty, though a valuable servant, is in reality a very bad master. No man can have a higher respect for liberty, and all its prerogatives, than I have; but I would have those who suppose it infringed learn to solicit it in a becoming manner, ever supporting a dutiful respect and proper deference to the person and convenience of our King.

I am well aware it may be supposed, from my mode of writing, that I am partial, from lucrative motives; but I declare on my integrity, which I hold dear as my life, that I have neither place, pension, or connection with any party, and have only taken up my pen to shew my disapprobation, as an individual, to the malignity which at present is grown to such a height that I consider it as a pernicious fiend, that, flying, grows and gathers strength by motion, since it is obvious the deportment of almost all degrees of people too fully evince it. And yet those very people, who expect and so loudly call for every compliance and condescension from his Majesty's kindness, show no other claim to their expectations than the power of obtaining them by presumption and ill manners. And so malevolent is the heart of man that they ever appear aptly inclined to put the worst construction upon the smallest incident, for sure nothing but this depraved habit of mind could induce any person to suppose that his Majesty could smile in derision upon a late occasion; when, perhaps, the oddity in the department of some of those present might have very justly produced it. Or why should it not be presumed to have proceeded from that sweetness of disposition which his Majesty so eminently possesses? For I have often observed in his countenance a benign composure, and a heart felt happiness, which flows from virtue. I could, with pleasure, expatiate longer on this subject, were I not unwilling to trespass on the limits of your paper. Should this unstudied emanation of the mind be thought worthy a place in it, you may hear again (as you have heretofore, under other signatures) from

A FAITHFUL SUBJECT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 7.

MONDAY last, the birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign, there was a grand ball and entertainment at the Capitol, given by his Majesty's Council to his Excellency the Governour, the Hon. the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, and the magistrates and other principal inhabitants of this city. The Capitol was finely illuminated upon the occasion.

The following instance of fecundity, in one of our upland counties (Mecklenburg) may at once serve to inform us of the salubrity and rapid population of that part of the country. Edward Colley and Mary Strange, who were married the 8th of October 1751, on the first day of May last were blessed with their fifteenth child; all at single births, but once they had twins, one of which died at six weeks old. The rest of the children are alive, and well; and Mrs. Colley, besides, had a miscarriage.

The Tom, Clark, from Liverpool, is arrived in York river; who brings advice of the Peggy, Ashburn, having had only a passage of six and twenty days from the Capes to that port.

Several merchants in Liverpool had received letters from their correspondents in London, signifying that it was generally believed the duty on TEA would be taken off before the Parliament broke up.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

May 21. Industry, Mungo Wright, from the lower district, with 160 Negroes.

22. Relief, William Williams, from the lower district, with 8 hhds. and 1 quarter cask of rum.

24. Nancy, Peter Patterson, from the Grenades, with 160 hhds. of rum, 15 hhds. and 15 barrels of brown sugar, 3 bales, 8 boxes, 5 casks, 4 trunks, and 3 chests of British dry goods, 2 casks of coffee, and 11 pipes and 6 quarter casks of Madeira wine.

29. Bowler, Robert Joad, from New York, with 4 tuns of barilon, 3 barrels of vinegar, 19 bundles of leather, 6 bundles of sarsaparilla, 6 boxes of soap, 2 boxes of candles, 26 chairs, 4 tables, 1 hhd. and 1 tierce of rum, 1 hhd. and 1 barrel of molasses, 1 bag of coffee, 1 barrel of brown sugar, and 2 tierces and 9 barrels of loaf sugar.

30. Planter, John Cawley, from St. Christopher's, with 11 hhds. of rum, 10 kilderkins of brown sugar, 30 barrels of limes, and sundry European goods.

June 4. Four Brothers, John Burrough, from Rhode Island, with 40 tuns of pig iron, and 20 boxes of spermaceti candles.

5. Industry, John Campbell, from Barbados, with 49 hhds. of rum, and 35 barrels of muscovado sugar.

6. Orange, John Fanning, from Philadelphia, with 10 hhds. of rum, and 1 hhd. of molasses.

6. Jenny, William Fullarton, from Barcelona, in ballast.

Cleared.

May 1. Watters, Christopher Dixon, for London, with 382 hhds. of tobacco, 33 hhds. of skins, 1 cask of ginseng, 12,900 staves, and 2000 heading.

1. Phenix, William Borden, for York river, with 5 hhds. and 2 tierce of rum, 3 hhds. and 2 tierce of molasses, 2 barrels of brown sugar, 2 barrel of cider, 346 wt. of loaf sugar, 50 wt. of chocolate, 10 bushels of potatoes, and 3 tuns of hemp.

8. Nancy, Daniel Robbins, for the lower district, in ballast.

9. Duke and Dutchess, Jeremiah Holden, for Philadelphia, with 201 barrels of seconds, 1500 wt. of hemp, and 6 hhds. of tobacco.

11. Thairy, Humphrey Taylor, for Glasgow, with 240 hhds. of tobacco, 3 hhds of skins, and 5500 staves.

17. Peggy, Thomas Ramsay, for Greenock, with 365 hhds. of tobacco, 36 hhds. of skins, 2 cask of indigo, 25 tuns of pig iron, 9000 staves, and 500 hogshead hoops.

18. Earl of Bute, James Ramsay, for Glasgow, with 322 hhds. of tobacco, and 9000 staves.

21. Elliott, John Speir, for Glasgow, with 293 hhds. of tobacco, 2 hhds. of skins, 6200 staves, and 600 hogshead hoops.

24. Hooper, Robert Heaslie, for Glasgow, with 289 hhds. of tobacco, 23 hhds. of skins, and 9000 staves.

26. Relief, William Williams, for Bermuda, with 1805 bushels of Indian corn, and 10 bushels of peale.

26. Florida Packet, John Thom, for New York, with 4 tuns and 200 wt. of hemp.

30. Argyle, John Wilson, for Glasgow, with 467 hhds. of tobacco, and 25,000 staves.

30. Two Sisters, George Taylor, for London, with 332 hhds. of tobacco, 67 hhds. of skins, 2 hhd. and one bag of ginseng, and 8000 pipe, hogshead, and barrel staves.

31. Little Benjamin, Charles Conner, for Oporto, with 590 barrels of flower, 58 barrels of bread, and 1145 bushels of wheat.

June 1. Betsey, James M'Gallie, for Glasgow, with 349 hhds. of tobacco, 5 hhds. of skins, 8000 staves, and 300 hoops.

2. Bowman, Allan Stevenson, for Glasgow, with 476 hhds. of tobacco, 2 cask of indigo, 50 pine planks, 500 hoops, 12000 staves, and 2 hhd. of rum.

Advertisements.

In the Brilliant, *Captain* Robertson, *from* London, ANDERSON *and Co. have just imported*

A LARGE and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be sold either wholesale or retail, at the lowest advance, for ready money or short credit. Among a variety of other articles are the following, viz. Mace, cloves, cinnamon, white ginger, black and long pepper, brown sugar candy, capers, olives, anchovies, best and common oils, Freeman's cordial, Daffy's, Squire's, and Stoughton's elixirs, Turlington's and Peyer's balsams, eau de luce, Hill's elixir bardana, dec ellence of dragon flock, balsam of honey, Blackrie's linctus for the gravel and stone, Bateman's drops, James's fever powders, Anderson's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, gold and silver leaf, Dutch metal, ivory and pewter syringes, Hungary, lavender, and honey waters, British oil, spirit of turpentine, painting oil, Prussian blue, red and white lead, vermillion, verdigrise, &c. &c. &c.

All persons who please to favour us with their orders may depend that they will be faithfully served, and executed with the greatest despatch, by

Their obedient humble servant,
ANDREW ANDERSON.

Just imported from London, *in the* Brilliant, *Captain* Robertson, *and to be sold at the subscriber's shop, in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical; also white and brown pandies, barley sugar, carraway comfits, candied ginger, best jar raisins, currants, capers, anchovies, best Durham mustard, salad oil, spices of all sorts, ivory syringes, nipple glasses and breast pipes, gold and silver leaf, saltpetre, a variety of paints, smelling bottles, tooth brushes, court plaister, lancets, &c. &c. &c.

WILL. PASTEUR.

Portrait Painting.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES that are inclined to have their pictures drawn will find the subscriber ready to serve them, upon very reasonable terms, either at their own homes or where he lives, which is next door to the Hon. the Speaker's.

J. DURAND.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 7, 1770.

KING WILLIAM, *May* 27, 1770.

THE subscriber having formerly advertised a quantity of lands for sale, and not having yet disposed of the whole, and being very desirous of paying the demands against him, takes this opportunity of informing those who incline to purchase that he has now for sale a tract of about 600 acres of high land, with about 1000 acres of very valuable marsh adjoining, lying on *Pamunkey* river, with every convenience attending a river seat; also a very fine and well accustomed water grist mill with two pair of stones, and fixed on a stream that never fails, which would rent for 100l. per annum, as there are 100 acres of very valuable land adjoining. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber privately, and if not sold in that manner will be exposed to the highest bidder on *King William* court day in *July* next.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

7

A SOBER diligent man, capable of teaching children *English*, arithmetick, the most common branches of the mathematicks, and writes a good hand, will be employed upon applying to me in *Sussex* county.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 4, 1770.

ALL persons who have any demands against *Mr. Thomas Knox*, late of this city, are desired to send the amount thereof to me, that a dividend may be made of the money which has come to the hands of his attornies.

JERMAN BAKER.

SMITHFIELD, *June* 1, 1770.

A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR that wants employ, and understands his business, will meet with good encouragement from the subscriber.

JOHN NARSWORTHY.

To be SOLD *at* Amelia *courthouse, on* Amelia *court day in* July *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day)*

THIRTY choice VIRGIVIA born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, for ready money, or good established merchants bills of exchange. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers.

tdf.

MAY 30, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, on *Monday* the 18th instant, a very likely *Virginia* born Negro fellow named HARRY, about 6 feet high, was clothed, when he went away, with the usual clothing of crop Negroes, and was purchased last *March* of *Joseph Sowell*, of *Gloucester* county, at the sale at *Petersburg*. It is expected he is lurking somewhere in *Gloucester*. He carried off with him a black mare, about four feet six inches high, branded on the near buttock IP, paces slow, and has been worked lately. Whoever secures the said Negro and mare, so that I may get them again, or will deliver them to me at *Shocloe*, in *Henrico* county, shall have 20s. reward, besides what the law allows, or in proportion for either of them.

2l JOSEPH PLEASANTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 2, 1770.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison, as *like* Negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 35 years old, his left hand burnt, has on an osnaburg shirt, Negro cotton waistcoat, with flat metal buttons, a pair of Negro shoes, the soles pailed on, and says he belongs to *John Todd*, in *North Carolina*. The owner is desired to send for him, and pay charges.

WILLIAM SEALY LANE.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a blaze in her face, a snip on her nose, a raw hide string round her neck, and branded on the buttock with three dots; posted, and appraised to 30s.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.

Taken up, in *Prince Edward*, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, one hind foot white, drags both of his hind feet, a hanging mane and switch tail, trots and paces slow, gallops well, but no brand perceivable; posted, and appraised to 6l.

WILLIAM ATKINS.

Taken up, in *King William*, three cattle, viz. one cow, pied red and white, marked with a half crop and swallow fork in each ear, a steer of the same colour and mark, and a black heifer unmarked; posted, and appraised to 4l.

GEORGE DABNEY, jun.

Taken up, in *Chesterfield*, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, near 18 years old, with a snip on his nose, a very sore back, marked with a small half moon on the under side of his left ear, but not branded.

GEORGE TRAYLOR.

At a general meeting of the ASSOCIATORS, in *Williamsburg*, on *Friday* the 1st day of *June*, 1770.

RESOLVED,

THAT a friendly invitation be given to all Gentlemen MERCHANTS, TRADERS, *and others, to meet the* ASSOCIATORS, *in* Williamsburg, *on* Friday *the* 15*th instant, in order to consult and advise touching an association, and to accede thereto in such manner as may best answer the purposes of the same.*

RICHARD STARKE, *Clerk.*

PETERSBURG, *May* 28, 1770.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* for a few months. Those indebted to me are desired to make payment to *Mr. Richard Taylor*. Any person that wants to purchase a good TRACT of TOBACCO LAND, containing 400 acres, in *Charlotte* county, or a TRACT of LAND in *Chesterfield*, containing 30 acres, very convenient to *Petersburg*, may know the terms by applying as above. Long credit will be given.

RICHARD HANSON.

FAUQUIER, *May* 25, 1770.

AS the Gentlemen resorting to the WARM SPRINGS, in *Augusta*, may be under some apprehensions on account of their horses being properly fed and pastured, I take this method to acquaint them that I have directed my overseer, living within five miles of the HOT SPRINGS, to take into pasturage thirty six acres, to allow them a peck of oats a day, or six quarts of *Indian* corn, with pasturage, for five shillings and three pence a week. As the owners of horses so put out may choose to have servants with them, to see to their being properly managed, I have also directed my overseer to take one servant in for every twelve horses, and allow him house room, and utensils to cook his provisions with, *gratis*. As these servants provisions may be bought at reasonable rates at the *Bath* market, they will be little expence to their owners. I intend to the springs about the 20th of *June*, when I will see those regulations complied with. In the mean time *Mr. John M'Clanahan* will act for me.

THOMAS BULLITT.

WHEREAS a mistake happened in my lottery on the 28th ult. by the clerks omitting in the course of the drawing to enter two numbers in the books for that purpose provided, by which means there remained at the conclusion two blanks in the box allotted for the prizes and blanks, and no number in the other box to answer them. I have consulted several Gentlemen of the law on this occasion, who have given it as their opinion, in writing (which I am ready and desirous to shew to every adventurer) that as the managers have it in their power from the files to ascertain exactly where the first mistake happened, from that place the said lottery should in justice be redrawn. I therefore give notice that on *Thursday* the 24th of next month the managers will meet at *Dinwiddie* courthouse for that purpose.

May 31, 1770. HERBERT HAYNES.

2l

WHEREAS I have undertaken the agency of the estate of *Benjamin Grymes*, made over in trust to the late Hon. *Presley Thornton*, Esq; and Mr. *William Fitzhugh*, of *Somerset*, for the benefit of the creditors, and by articles entered into with the Hon. *John Taylor* and *Francis Thornton*, executors of Colonel *Thornton*, and Mr. *William Fitzhugh*, surviving trustee of the said *Grymes*, I do hereby give this publick notice that I am now entered on the duty of that business, and shall attend the publick courts in *Williamsburg*, in *April*, *June*, *October*, and *December*, and shall be ready at all times to execute any orders I may receive for pig or bar iron. Having the supply of two forges with pigs, I can always execute orders for bar with punctuality. And as the above Gentlemen have undertaken to support me in my contracts, the utmost punctuality may be depended on, which I shall expect in return, as the estate cannot admit of giving any indulgence. If proper encouragement is given by a subscription among the mercantile part of the colony, and a supply of sea coal can be had on reasonable terms, the machinery for making castings may be set to work again in the fall.

2 ANTHONY THORNTON, jun.

We do hereby certify that we have entered into articles with Mr. *Anthony Thornton*, jun. to be agent of the estate of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, made over in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that we have undertaken to support him in all his contracts for that estate.

JOHN TAYLOR.
FRANCIS THORNTON.
WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

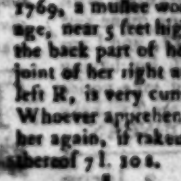
Just imported from London,

A FRESH assortment of MEDICINES, viz. Elixir bardana, essences of bergamot, waterdock, lemons, and pepper mint, pectoral balsam of honey, Anderson's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, Daffy's and Squire's elixirs, Hungary and lavender waters, Turlington's balsam of life, diapalma, salap, pearl barley, Venetian soap, white wax, castile soap, vials and gallipots corked, &c. to be sold as reasonable as possible by

4 ROBERT BROWN.

RICHMOND, *May* 22, 1770.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 20*th of* June, *at the dwelling-house of* John Davis, *in* Kingston *parish*, Gloucester *county, for ready money,*



A TRACT of LAND, containing about 500 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, a new tobacco-house, several good outhouses, and a very fine orchard. At the same time will be sold several valuable NEGROES, STOCKS of CATTLE, &c. and some HOUSEHOLD GOODS. The land will be sold together or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*, on the 10th of *April* 1769, a mulatto woman slave named ANNIS, about 22 years of age, near 5 feet high, thick and well set, straight hair, has had the back part of her neck by cupping, has a scar on the elbow joint of her right arm, branded on the right cheek R, and on the left R, is very cunning, and will endeavour to make her escape. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and secures her so that I get her again, if taken in this province shall have 5l. reward, if out thereof 7l. 10s.

EDWARD RUTLAND.

LUCY RANDOLPH,

of London, *at the* Three Angels, *No.* 9, Long Walk, Cloysters,

UNDERSTANDING that her friends in *Virginia* being unacquainted with the business transacted by her, takes this method to inform them that she makes and sells all sorts of MILLINERY, viz. Brussels, Mecklin, and minionet laces; blonds and black lace, gauze and cutgauze; plain and worked muslins and long lawns; black and white crape, and black love handkerchiefs; fine threads and tapes, Dutch and French; Manchester tapes and threads, cotton, thread and tapes; silk purses, gloves, mits, and ferrets; flag, silk, lace, cotton, thread, and forget, laces; bobbins, pins, and needles; hand and breast flowers, Italian and French; skeleton and bunch muffs and tippets, feather and fur; leather gloves, mits, silk pocket books; Gentlemens bags and rolls; childrens shoes, stockings, bone and packthread straps; boys silk and satin caps, ostrich and cock feathers; Ladies and boys satin and beaver hats with do. hair rolls, tates, curls, and silk rolls; ribands, gilded and flower stomachers and knots; shenecals, garlands, and gown trimmings; quilted and puckered girls caps, white and black; coloured and black fans, velvet and silk collars, beaded or plain; Gentlemens stocks and stock tapes; childbed linen, pillow cushions, and lines; wax beads, French and English, India and wax pearl; horn and tortoiseshell combs, plain or let; set necklaces and earrings, fancy paste pins, &c. flannels and dimities of all sorts, dimity and calico bed gowns; modes, farins, persians, farsenets of all widths, figured and plain; mantuas 3-4 and full ell, and all sorts of silks in pieces; ruffels, calimanco, durants, and taminies, coarse and fine; scarlet cloths and duffils, in cardinals or by the yard; satin and silk cardinals, cloaks, hats, and bonnets; satin, silk, and stuff quilts, of all prices; with all kinds of childrens ready made clothes, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Hanover* county, about the 1st of *September*, a Negro man slave named WILL, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, is a very remarkable fellow, has but one eye, and was outlawed some time before *Christmas*. Masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the said Negro to me shall have 40s. reward, besides what the law allows; and if taken out of the colony 5l.

HENRY GILBERT.

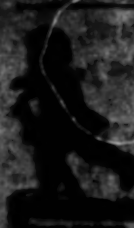
N. B. He was formerly the property of Mr. *Arthur Dickenson*, of *York* county, and may probably be lurking thereabouts.

POETS CORNER.

Thoughts on walking in Weſtminſter abbey.

THOU ſacred ſpot! within whoſe hallow'd deep
The cold remains of Kings and heroes ſleep,
Permit the muſe, on contemplation's wing,
To take her flight, and with due reverence ſing.
Oh! why ſhould mortals at ambition aim!
Why covet honours, grandeur, wealth, and fame!
When life's ſhort courſe ſo ſpeedily is run,
And death muſt end what vanity begun.
The monarch once is monarch now no more,
No flatterers cringe, no ſubjects now adore;
No pomp attends, no pageantry of ſtate,
No difference 'twixt the ſervile and the great;
Death deals alike to all, gives no one place,
But Kings and peaſants in the grave embrace.
Here end diſputes, all party quarrels ceaſe,
And lofty ſtateſmen reſt their buſy faces;
Inveterate enemies agree at laſt,
Regardleſs of the feuds and tumults paſt;
Upon one clod their mouldering heads they lay,
While neighbouring worms their friendly viſits pay;
And thoſe fierce hearts which once bore mutual ſpite
Mingle their duſt, and in one heap unite.
The hero whom immortal villories grace,
Who all dar'd look'd bold danger in the face,
Reſigns his breath, and reſigns all his wealth,
And ſtrikes even the conquering hand of death.
Thy laws, O God, like, know'ſt nature's laws,
Regulate well each paſſion, each deſire ſtrife,
Like ebbing tides that threaten life's a ſtorm,
Hence from his ſtrife, and every blaſtful turn,
This quiet, who in lofty manſions ſighs,
His eyes in ſtorms, his ſpirit is now calming;
The ſcholar's fruitleſs, with harmonious rage,
The publick fruition of a diſtant age;
The wealthy he quite, no more ſhall long,
The beauteous lie regardleſs a King.
Here, the remains Kings, promiſcuous lie,
Here common dwell of equal ſize,
Thus let the jeſt, ambition diſdain,
For all's a jeſt, and all the world is vain.

BAY MARE is now lying in Meſſ. *Balfour* and *Dunmore*'s ſtore, in *Norfolk*, a ſtrong colt, marked A R
on the near ſide, No. 1, and on the near P. No. 89, a colt marked on the near ſide, No. 2, and a bay mare marked P. No. 3, coming ſeven years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock [illegible]. Whoever owns the ſaid mares and colts, may have them on paying the charges, and applying to the ſubſcriber at Fredericksburg, or to Mr. Thomas Lyne, in Norfolk.



RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Stafford, a Negro man named [illegible], about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old, has a ſcar on the ſide of his [illegible], the middle finger of his left hand crooked [illegible] a ſmall ſtature, he had on or took with him when he went away, a [illegible] coat, an old black broadcloth coat, an oſnaburgs frock, an oſnaburgs ſhirt, and old grenadiers cap. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and returns him to his maſter, ſhall receive three pounds reward, beſides what the law allows.

DANIEL RANCK.

BLANDFORD, *May* 26, 1770.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about two years ago, a bloodgreen, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces eaſy, trots eaſy, and I am informed was bred in Goochland, but having only had her a few days, did not make particular enquiry. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me, ſhall have [illegible] reward.

CHARLES DUNCAN.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a large [illegible] horſe, with a ſmall ball on, a ſmooth cut round the [illegible] with a ſtick under his right ear, and a [illegible] ſcars in his hide, paſtured, and appraiſed [illegible]

JOHN THAC[illegible]

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 8 years old, with a [illegible] and ſwitch tail, ſmall white ſpot, runs eaſy, had [illegible] with cuts in it, but no brand perceivable; paſtured, and appraiſed [illegible]

JOHN HANCOCK.

WHEREAS the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] have given up a ſchedule of his eſtate to Mr. [illegible], and there is an addreſs intended to be preſented to [illegible] requeſting me to give notice that I muſt expect all perſons concerned will make known their [illegible] accordingly at or before the next court of Oyer, as [illegible] will be unreaſonable to me or any [illegible] who [illegible]

W. BYRD.

NOW lying in *Nottoway* river, [illegible] at the mill of *Richard Corbin*'s, the property of *William Lyle*, deceaſed, which will [illegible] at publick auction, on Monday the 2d inſtant, at 11 [illegible] noon. The ſaid boat is good conveniencies for [illegible] and will carry 7 hogſheads of tobacco at [illegible] freſh. Whoever has a mind to buy the ſaid boat, may [illegible] and know the terms, or enquire of the ſubſcriber, in [illegible]

William Hoſkins, [illegible]

NORFOLK, *May* 21, 1770.

THIS is to give notice that the ſubſcriber intending [illegible] to attend at *Williamsburg* the enſuing [illegible] and *November* courts, in order to deliver to his creditors a [illegible] of his eſtate, to be as their diſcretion ſhall [illegible] As the major part of them, or their agents, will be there, it is hoped thoſe not preſent will leave no objection to agree to what meaſures thoſe preſent will [illegible] upon for the ſafety and ſatisfaction of the creditors in general. All perſons in open accounts with *William M'Caa* and Co. and *William M'Caa*, are requeſted to ſettle them, ſo as the balances may be found before the 20th of *June*, that he may more eaſily [illegible] his attention to his creditors.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Robert Dalgleiſh*, whoſe accounts remain open, are deſired to come and have them ſettled in the firſt week of *June* next. I will attend at *Glouceſter* courthouſe while the court ſits, and the reſt of the week at the plantation. Thoſe who intend to pay in tobacco, and can have the notes ready by that time, are deſired to bring them.

JOHN DALGLEISH, Adminiſtrator.

Juſt imported from London, *by the ſubſcriber, in the* Elizabeth, *Capt.* Howard Eſten,

AN aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, and to be ſold at his ſtore cheap for ready money.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 24, 1770. H. DIXON.

Fredericksburg, *May* 15, 1770.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a few weeks.

JOHN MILLER.

To be SOLD *at* Weſt Point, *by the truſtees of Col.* Thomas Moore, *on* Monday *the* 11*th of* June,

ALL that Gentleman's ESTATE, conſiſting of 26 valuable SLAVES, eight of which are to be ſold for the ſaid *Thomas Moore*'s life, as they are entailed, among whom is a valuable carpenter, and a ſhoemaker; alſo a graſſ of land for the ſaid *Moore*'s life, on *Mattapony* river, containing 1000 acres, including 200 and odd acres of marſh, which is fern, and exceeding good for ſtock; ſeveral horſes, a large ſtock of cattle, ſheep, and hogs, a chariot and harneſs, two ſingle chairs, plate, houſehold and kitchen furniture, a nine hogſhead flat, and a ſaine, with ſundry other articles, too tedious here to mention. The ſale is to be conducted by Mr. *John Hawkins*, who is authorized to take bonds, and collect the money. Three hundred pounds, ready money, is to be raiſed at the day of ſale out of the ſlaves. Twelve months credit will be allowed for the ballance of the eſtate, but if not paid when it becomes due intereſt is to be paid from the day of ſale.

I HAD a runaway Negro fellow named ABRAHAM, belonging to Mr. *John Callaway*, of *Radford* county, taken out of *Smithfield* jail, about eight days ago, and carried as far as *Rocky Ridge*, on his way home; from thence he is again run away, and I imagine is gone towards *Smithfield*. Whoever ſecures him ſo that I can get him at the *June* Oyer court ſhall have 20 s. reward, beſides what the law allows. He is about 5 feet 2 inches high, 20 years old, is very black, has a down look, a diſagreeable ſmile when he ſpeaks, and talks tolerable good *English*. He formerly belonged to Mr. *William Mackie*, of Iſle of *Wight* county, and was bought in *Williamsburg* laſt *December* by Mr. *Charles Lynch* from Mr. *Arthur Smith*, of ſaid county.

JAMES DONALD.

ROCKY RIDGE, *May* 15, 1770.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about ſix weeks ago, a dapple gray horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces, trots, and gallops well, is ſtrong and round made, ſhort backed, but no brand perceivable. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, or gives information where he may be got, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded.

ALEXANDER STEUART.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a gray horſe, about 4 feet 9 or 4 inches high, about 6 or 7 years old, with a hanging mane and long tail, appears to have been wracked, he is pretty much rubbed with gears, and branded on the near buttock A W; paſtured, and appraiſed to 5 l.

FREDERICK BROWN.

Taken up, at the plantation of *Benjamin Woodard*, a dark bay horſe, about 10 years old, has but one eye, and branded, but not legible.

JOHN M'FARLIN.

Taken up, in *Mecklenburg*, a yellow gray mare, about 4 feet 2 or three inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, one white foot, and branded on the near buttock W; paſtured, and appraiſed to 4 l. 10 s.

JOSEPH KEETON.

Taken up, in *Suſſex*, a black horſe, about 5 years old this ſpring, 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſaddle ſpot on each ſide of his back, and branded on the near buttock R; paſtured, and appraiſed to 10 l.

JOHN BERRYMAN.

Taken up, in *Brunſwick*, a middle ſized dark bay mare, appears to be old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on each ſhoulder and buttock C; paſtured, and appraiſed to 40 s.

DRURY STITH.

Taken up, in *James City*, a bay mare colt, about 3 years old, about 4 feet 2 inches high, neither docked nor branded; paſtured, and appraiſed to 4 l. 10 s.

JOHN WHITE.

I HEREBY give notice to all thoſe who are indebted to the ſtore lately kept at *Major John Baſſwell*'s, in *Hanover* county, to ſettle their reſpective accounts with Mr. *William Donald*, who will give conſtant attendance for this purpoſe at the above mentioned place until the 1ſt of *September* next. As great indulgence has been granted to many of the cuſtomers, it may reaſonably be expected they in return will immediately give bonds for the balances now remaining due, that, being properly aſcertained, they may be collected with leſs expenſe and trouble than if the accounts ſtood open. Thoſe who refuſe to comply with this reaſonable requeſt may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without farther delay, or reſpect of perſons. Tf JOHN JOHNSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method (in order to prevent unneceſſary applications) of declaring that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it, payable with intereſt twelve months after the date of ſuch bond; nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe for the future meet with the ſmalleſt attention, or anſwer, that does not incloſe either the fee or ſuch bond for it. And that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve that it is my determined reſolution to put every ſuch bond in ſuit which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms will meet with my moſt grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could coolly ſit ſtill and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet withhold the ſmall ſums due to me, which if paid would have removed that neceſſity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine whether they deſerve any farther indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next either ſend the money due to me or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in twelve months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after that time in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to ten pounds, and in any county I can catch him if under that ſum. I ſhall be in *Williamſburg* from the 20th of *May* until after the court of *Oyer* in *June*.

21 THOMSON MASON.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 29*th of* June, *on the premiſes, in* Orange *county, at the* South Weſt *mountains*,

ONE thouſand two hundred and eighty acres of exceeding good LAND for either corn, wheat, or tobacco, late the property of Captain *Richard Todd*, of King and *Queen* county, deceaſed; 500 acres of the ſaid land are laid off in 100 acre lots, with all convenient houſes, and tenants living thereon, which will be ſold ſeparate; the other 780 acres are uncultivated, and will be ſold together, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. There are near 2000 acres in the ſaid truſt, and the whole entailed; but the above mentioned quantity was docked, by act of Aſſembly, in the year 1769, and the Royal aſſent will certainly be obtained before the day of ſale. The widow's dower will be made eaſy, that no circumſtance may prevent the ſale. Credit will be allowed until the firſt day of *April* 1772 for one half the purchaſe money, and for the other half until *April* 1772, on bond, with approved ſecurity, being given to WILLIAM RICHARDS TODD.

N. B. Five per cent. will be diſcounted for ready money.

☞ At the ſame time and place will be expoſed the manor plantation (which is in good order for cropping) for eight or ten years.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of *May* laſt, a young *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ESSEX; he is a great rogue, and had a variety of clothes with him; is about 22 years old, middle ſized, very ſtraight, talks faſt, has large eyes, thick lips, and has ſeveral times had ſwelling under his throat, which has frequently broke, the ſcars of which are plainly to be ſeen. He lurked about the falls of *James* river for ſeveral weeks, in company with two of Mr. *Newman*'s Negroes; and I rather think he has, or will attempt, to get out of the country, perhaps under the colour of being a freeman, as he is an arch ſubtile fellow. Whoever delivers him to me, in *Buckingham* county, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward; and if he has been carried out of the colony by any maſter of a veſſel, will be paid, on proper proof being made, ſo as the offender may be come at.

6 ANTHONY WEST.

To be SOLD,

THE two valuable Tracts of LAND, lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, drawn by Colonel *Bernard Moore* as prizes in his lottery. One [illegible] 490 acres, and has on it a [illegible] dwelling-houſe 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above (in which Colonel *Moore* formerly lived) and many good [illegible] very convenient outhouſes; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, the land very good for corn, tobacco, and wheat, and the plantation in good order for cropping. The other tract contains 366 acres, and lies on the river, below the above mentioned land; is abounds with ſuch a quantity of white oak that is is thought 1000 l. worth of plank and ſtaves may be got off it, the ſoil is very fertile, and produces fine corn and potatoes. Colonel *Moore* will ſhew the land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, and the terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, to whom the purchaſe money is to be paid. Mr. *Garland Anderſon*, of *Hanover*, is empowered to ſell the 200 acre lots in *Caroline* county, drawn by Colonel *Moore* in his lottery. A Negro man named *Ralph*, about 25 years old, who is an exceeding good ſmear, and a Negro man named *Toby*, who is a very fine maſter collier, drawn by Colonel *Moore* as prizes in his lottery, are alſo to be ſold, on reaſonable terms, by

6 m. EDMUND PENDLETON,
PETER LYONS.

£. 2 Reward.

RUN away from *Weſtover*, on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man named EDOM, of the middle ſize, about 25 years old, by trade a bricklayer. It is ſuppoſed he will go into KING WILLIAM county. I will give the above reward to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to Mr. *David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river.

Tf W. BYRD.

MARCH 26, 1770.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 1*ſ.* each Week after. —— ☞ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.